
**Select Committee on
Environmental Health**

HB 2066

Brief Description: Clarifying the regulatory authority for on-site sewage systems.

Sponsors: Representatives Hunt, Campbell, Upthegrove and Schual-Berke; by request of Department of Health.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Requires the Department of Health to establish comprehensive regulation of large on-site sewage systems with design flows between 3,500 and 100,000 gallons per day.
- Directs the Department of Health to adopt rules for regulation of large on-site sewage systems, including siting, design, construction, and permitting of the systems, in order to protect human health and the environment.

Hearing Date: 2/22/07

Staff: Amy McCormick (786-7290).

Background:

On-site sewage systems (OSS) commonly treat wastewater for homes, commercial establishments, and other locations that are not connected to a public sewer system. Properly designed, operated, and maintained systems protect the environment and public health by preventing untreated wastewater from coming into contact with people or waters.

OSSs are regulated and characterized by wastewater flow. Smaller systems that handle up to 3,500 gallons per day (gpd) are regulated by local health departments under State Board of Health rules. Legislation that was passed in 2006, relating to management of OSSs in marine recovery areas, focused on these smaller systems.

Large on-site sewage systems (LOSS) handle wastewater flow of 3,500 to 100,000 gpd. The Departments of Ecology (DOE) and Health (DOH) have regulatory jurisdiction over LOSS and

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divide responsibility over the management of LOSS that dispose of 3,500 to 14,500 gpd of wastewater. DOH manages non-mechanical systems with design flows between 3,500 to 14,500 gpd of wastewater. DOE manages mechanical systems with flows between 3,500 and 14,500 gpd of wastewater, as well as all systems with flows over 14,500 gpd of wastewater.

Summary of Bill:

The DOH is required to establish comprehensive regulation of LOSS. LOSS system is defined as an OSS with design flows of between 3,500 and 100,000 gallons per day of wastewater and may include mechanical treatment. In order to protect human health and the environment, the DOH must: establish and provide regulation of LOSS including design, construction, installation, operation, maintenance and repair; control and prevent pollution of the state's waters; issue permits for LOSS; and enforce LOSS requirements. LOSS may not be used for treatment and disposal of industrial wastewater or combined sanitary sewer and storm water systems. A previously convened work group must include recommendations for the development of certification or licensing of large on-site system operators.

After July 1, 2009, an owner of a LOSS must obtain a permit from the DOH that must be renewed annually. Prior to issuing either an initial or renewal permit, the DOH must ensure the system meets all applicable requirements. The DOH must impose permit conditions or requirements for system improvements and compliance schedules prior to issuing a permit.

An owner of a LOSS previously permitted by the DOE must apply for an operating permit from the DOH 120 days prior to the expiration date of the DOE permit. All LOSS required to have an operator certified through the DOE must continue to meet DOE requirements.

The DOH must adopt rules for the comprehensive regulation of LOSS. The DOH must, in consultation with the DOE, also require that LOSS comply with the Clean Water Act. Adopted rules must be consistent with the requirements of any comprehensive plans or development regulations under the Growth Management Act or any applicable plans or development regulations of local jurisdictions.

The State Board of Health is authorized to adopt rules regarding OSSs with design flows less than 3,500 gpd.

Operators of LOSS permitted by the DOH or OSSs permitted by local health jurisdictions are exempted from certain DOE requirements.

A person who violates laws or rules regulating OSSs administered by the DOH is subject to penalties of not more than \$10,000 per day for every violation. A local health officer who is responsible for administering and enforcing regulations regarding OSSs is authorized to issue civil penalties for violations.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.